New records of Spiricella unguiculus Rang, 1827 (Gastropoda Euthyneura: Umbraculidae)

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The rare marine gastropod Spiricella unguiculus Rang, 1827 is reported from Martinhal, South West Portugal, and Serini, West Mauritania.

Key words: Gastropoda, Euthyneura, Umbraculidae, Spiricella unguiculus, distribution, Portugal, Mauritania.

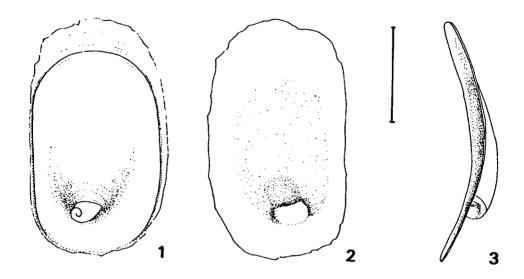
Rang (1827) and Cossmann (1899: 184) reported finding a shell and some fragments respectively of *Spiricella unguiculus* Rang, 1827, in Miocene deposits, Aquitaine Basin, SW. France. Hoeksema & Janssen (1984; see also Janssen, 1984: 386, 409, pl. 19 fig. 19a-d) rediscovered the species in Miocene deposits from Winterswijk-Miste, E. Netherlands (one shell), and in Recent shell grit from the beach between Alvor and Lagos, S. Portugal (one shell). Dekker (1987) reported another find of a fossil specimen of *S. unguiculus* in the Aquitaine Basin. Carrozza & Rocchini (1987) and Tringali (1990) found single Recent shells in the Mediterranean, viz. in the bay of Baratti, S. of Livorno (30 m), Italy, at the island of Djerba, Tunisia, and near the island of Giannutri (54 m), Italy.

Apparently so far only three fossil shells, some fossil fragments, and only four Recent shells of S. unguiculus have been recorded. Now we are able to report two new Recent finds of this rare gastropod. In May 1993 the first author collected shell sand at Martinhal, Algarve, SW. Portugal, from which two fresh shells could be recovered. Dimensions of the shells: length 3.5 mm, width 1.5 mm and length 2.0 mm, width 0.8 mm. Unfortunately the smallest specimen had lost its protoconch. Thereupon Mr. R.G. Moolenbeek, Zoölogisch Museum Amsterdam (ZMA), kindly showed us a relatively short specimen (figs. 1-3), measuring 2.5 x 1.4 mm, which had been found in shell grit from Serini, W. Mauritania (leg. T. Piersma, March 1985).

In addition to the small length/width ratio, the specimen from Serini shows other differences from typical S. unguiculus, e.g. the small diameter of the nucleus (about 0.07 mm), the elevated central part of the shell along the antero-posterior axis (see fig. 3) and the absence of radiating lines. This shell looks much like the specimen from Giannutri (Tringali, 1990: 16, figs. 1-2). Provisionally we consider the shells from Serini and Giannutri to be S. unguiculus, but further research is required.

Rang (1827), Hoeksema & Janssen (1984) and Janssen (1984) gave a detailed description of the shell of *S. unguiculus* and all the authors mentioned, except Cossmann, gave clear figures. The shell from Giannutri has been figured again by Angioy & Nicolay (1993: 20). Still nothing is known about the soft parts.

Within the Lusitanian province S. unguiculus appears to have a wide distribution. A



Figs. 1-3. Spiricella unguiculus Rang, 1827. Serini, W. Mauritania; Zoölogisch Museum Amsterdam. 1, dorsal view; 2 ventral view; 3, approximate lest side view, showing part of the ventral side. Scale 1 mm.

recent paper of Hoenselaar & Hoenselaar (1989) led us to Martinhal, while some information on Serini is given by Moolenbeek & Piersma (1990).

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SAMENVATTING

Van de zeldzame mariene gastropode Spiricella unguiculus Rang, 1827 worden twee nieuwe vondsten gemeld. In gruis verzameld bij Martinhal, Algarve, ZW.-Portugal, werd een tweetal recente schelpjes aangetroffen. De tweede vondst, van één recent schelpje, is van Serini, W.-Mauretanië.